

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 29, 1991, as Gold Star Mother's Day. I call on all government officials to display the United States flag on government buildings on this day. I also urge the American people to display the flag and to hold appropriate meetings in their homes, places of worship, or other suitable places, as a public expression of the sympathy and the respect that our Nation holds for its Gold Star Mothers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 4 day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

**Proclamation 6332 of September 9, 1991**

### **National Historically Black Colleges Week, 1991 and 1992**

*By the President of the United States of America  
A Proclamation*

For more than 100 years, our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities have provided rewarding educational opportunities for millions of Black Americans. These institutions have opened the doors of achievement to generations of students who otherwise might not have been able to enjoy the benefits of a higher education. Our entire Nation is richer as a result—graduates of historically Black colleges and universities have made substantial contributions to our country in virtually every field of endeavor.

The U.S. Department of Education reports that historically Black colleges and universities have provided undergraduate training for three-fourths of all Black Americans holding a doctorate degree, three-fourths of all Black officers in the Armed Forces, and four-fifths of all Black Americans who serve as Federal judges.

Historically Black colleges and universities also lead in awarding baccalaureate degrees to minority men and women in the life sciences, the physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering. Because our National Education Goals include making America's elementary and secondary school students first in the world in math and science, the role of these institutions in promoting high standards for entering students, as well, is more significant than ever.

Committed to excellence as well as to opportunity, our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities embody the kind of proud, determined spirit that is essential to achieving our National Education Goals. Recognizing their potential for leadership as we implement AMERICA 2000, our strategy to bring about a renaissance in American education, I am calling on the office that is responsible for the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities to play an integral part in assisting this Administration in its education efforts. I have also asked the Secretary of Education to continue to encourage

and to assist historically Black colleges and universities in their vital mission.

In recognition of their exemplary goals and achievements, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 40, has designated the week beginning September 8, 1991, and the week beginning September 6, 1992, as "National Historically Black Colleges Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these occasions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks beginning September 8, 1991, and September 6, 1992, as National Historically Black Colleges Week. I invite all Americans to observe those weeks with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, thereby demonstrating our appreciation of and support for these important educational institutions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 9 day of Sept., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

#### **Proclamation 6333 of September 10, 1991**

#### **General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1991**

*By the President of the United States of America*  
*A Proclamation*

When our ancestors boldly declared America's Independence, the hopes of countless people around the world went with them. Among those who understood the significance of America's struggle for liberty and self-government was the daring Polish patriot, Casimir Pulaski.

Before he journeyed to the United States and volunteered to join the Continental Army, Casimir Pulaski had fought to free his native Poland from tyranny and foreign domination. His devotion to the cause of liberty cost him dearly—forced into exile, the young Count had to leave behind both his personal fortune and his beloved homeland. Yet Count Pulaski never relinquished his belief in the universal cause of freedom. He reportedly wrote to General George Washington: "I came here, where Freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it." With those words, Casimir Pulaski expressed his determination to stand in solidarity with the American colonists.

An experienced and highly skilled tactician, Count Pulaski was named a General in the Continental Army and was eventually given command of his own cavalry unit. From the time he volunteered for service until his last day in command of the Pulaski Legion, this lifelong freedom fighter participated in a number of important campaigns—including Brandywine, Germantown, and Trenton. Leading a bold charge during the siege of Savannah on October 9, 1779, he was mortally wounded. He died two days later and was buried at sea.

Were he alive today, Pulaski would find his dreams fulfilled, the cause of freedom won. The ideals of liberty and representative government